CONGRESSMEN ARE

Report of Postoffice Department involving Some of Them Raises a Great Storm.

IT REEKED WITH ROTTENNESS.

So Said Mr. Burleson-Alden Smith Denounced Report as an Insult To P. O. Dept.

Washington, March 11 .- The storm and which yesterday was temporarily of communication between constituents stemmed by adjournment on account of the death of Mr. Croft, broke out ments,

Mr. Gillett (Mass.) presented a privpeged report. Mr. Hay (Va.) promptobjected to its consideration. The speaker, in ruling on the point,

sill the Hay resolution was a matter of the highest privilege, and he recog-nized Mr. Overstreet (Ind.), who desired unanimous consent for an order giving members ten days' leave to ex-Mr. Cooper (Wis.) entered an empha-

Mr. Overstreet then submitted two propositions, first that the discussion attend until Monday at 4 o'clock, and, second, until 4 o'clock tomorrow. To both Mr. Hay objected. He then reneved his motion for leave to print, which brought Mr. Williams (Miss.) quickly to his feet with the declaration that whatever is said on the subject should be said in the open house, and be therefore objected. He was greeted

DEPENDED THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Cowherd (Mo.) was recognized and defended the action of the committee presenting the report. There was no occasion, he said, to refer the matter to the committee, to see whether the charges against members had been made. The report of Gen. Bris-tow had gone out with the approval of

"I say now," he vigorously declared, that if we must answer whether the charge is true that Beavers usually complied with the requests of members of Congress, regardless of the merits of the case, the answer is that the charge

Continuing, he said: "Beavers to blame? Yes, sir. Are the members of the house to blame for it? No. If members had made unusual requests upon the department," he said, "the propriety of their conduct was a queson between themselves and their constituents. It is not a violation of law," he insisted with emphasis.

The committee," he said, "could not undertake to edit the department's re per, nor could they discriminate between the cases cited. If they had done so the committee," he said, "would have been lashed from the floor of the

Mr. Burleson (Tex.) vigorously asserted that the department had given the committee information not asked for, and yet, he said, "you laid it before this

bouse. I say it is an outrage." "And I say that the committee could de nothing else," hotly retorted Mr. Cowherd. The members of the house, he said, owed it to themselves that the

William Alden Smith (Mich.) jumped up and, holding up a copy of the re-port, called attention to one of the ex-hibits showed the words "White House" en it. He had, he said, examined the erginal papers, and the words "White Heuse" were not on them. "I would like to know," he asked, "who had the exicity to write the name White

House on that report?" The committee on postoffices and jet roads never added a word," said Ms Cowherd, smarting under the im-

"Somebody did," said Mr. Smith, with Well it was done in the department then Mr. Cowherd replied amid ap-

Mr. Cowherd then entered upon a vigwas and emphatic answer to the charges and ephithets which members had harled at the department. The numbers, he said, had stated the delatment had lied and published a mabuse. (Feveral members did it for a supple," and then the members of the bas will appoint a committee before the nember cannot go and have the in case investigated. le said, his words being greeted with sylanse, "when you come to investi-

Continuing, he inquired: "Are you Mag to say to the country that the do-larance that lies about you tells the tath about its own actions? Do you and to go before your constituency
the good people of the United States at the good people of the United States at say that this great department which has published this report 'constraint in sin and born in iniquity' is the great and best and most capable to the great and best and most capable. examine into its own iniquities?" and applause.) He was, he said, a partisan and party

He was, he said, a partisan and party han, but he "put the honesty and honcable management of a great department above the demands of any party that ever lived." The American people are not hysterical, he said, and members need not be afraid of their censure because they go to the department and demand their just lists and the rights of their constitutions.

PUBLICITY.

The American press is not a press of a relica press is not a press of a relicational," he continued, "In the first mash and heat of this discussion, he declared, and before the facts such these great papers editorials may place in the press of the country but Name that never ought to find a lace in the press of the country, but han they have an opportunity to extend the the facts they will exculpate wery man who does only his duty, but have the man who did what were not his duty. who did what was not his duty

min who did what was received to be exculpated.

I say here and now," he continued, that its smilght of publicity never hurs an honest man or an honest administration." hark which was really applause at this re-

which was repeated when Mr. and said: "If there is an unwholeas and unhealthy growth that sun-less of publicity will kill it. If it is such a such as a such a sun-such a such as a such a such as people of this coun-

losed with the suggestion."that is one path one can tread with a to yourselves and honor to the atr- and that it is a full examinaoselves and as to us." tis (N. C.), in demanding an wind of the department, said: po it is more detestable than the the human fain who would tear a least the seculeher of the dead and a beamire, and befoul an honor. This remark was set out because, included among the same mentioned in the report was to Rames mentioned in the report was



that of the late Representative Moody of North Carolina.

Mr. Smith (Ia.) said there was nothof North Carolina.

Mr. Smith (Ia.) said there was nothd indignation which swept over the loss of representatives as a result of the postoffice department the report of the postoffice department th the report of the postonice departments, it is a custom which had grown up and made a member of Congress the means

> "They have no other agents here,' he said, "to represent them but ourselves." Mr. Cumpacker of Indiana put himself on record in favor of a committee of members of both sides of the house to investigate "the indictments" made against members.

interests and the executive depart-

GREAT WRONG TO MEMBERS. "The publication of this document," said Mr. Burleson of Texas, "has done a great wrong to members on both sides of the house. It was prepared for a purpose," he warmly said. The man who is responsible for it, the postmaster-general, he said, was approached by

the press for an explanation "The postoffice department," Mr. Burleson said, "reeked with rottenness and was steeped with corruption."
Public opinion, he vigorously assert-

ed, after the postal disclosures demand-ed further investigation. "It would not down," he said, "though the gentleman at the other end of the avenue (referring to the president) had complimented this man upon the purification that had taken place."

This demand for an investigation, he declared, finally found expression in the

resolution of Mr. Hay. "That is what struck terror to the gentleman who presides over the post-office department," he added, "and who is responsible for the document."

The purpose of the postmaster-general, he said, was to involve honorable men of both parties "in this scandalous transaction," and thereby intimidate them from moving further in what the American people are demanding. "Are you going to be intimidated? Every honest man named in the report owed It to himself to demand an investiga-

P. M. GENERAL CRITICISED.

Mr. Clayton (Ala.) was unsparing in his criticism of the postmaster-general to whom he referred to as "that distinguished imbecile who happens to be postmaster-general of the United

Mr. Clayton spoke of the Tulloch charges and the light way in which Postmaster-General Payne treated them. When members of the press called on him about it, Mr. Clayton said, the postmaster-general laughed. When further pressed for information, he said, the postmaster-general, "that distinguished specimen of assinity," charged the Tullock charges as "hot

Mr. Clayton closed with a bitter perschal attack on Postmaster-General Payne and referred to him "as Mr. Hot Air Man" and "horse laughter man," who had been nublicly convicted, but continued 'n office by the president for "the distinguished service he rendered the country in securing the conviction of Machen and his confederates." He wanted, he said, to "rip open the whole stomach of the postoffice department and show the vitals of corruption." He

was greeted with loud applause as he took his seat. Mr. Calderhead (Kan.), said the presi-Mr. Calderhead (Kan.), said the president and the postmaster-general had charged him with making a corrupt contract with Beavers. "They shall not do it," he said, "without my protest, here or anywhere." He could not, he said, approve of a report which mixed the names of honorable men with those of cristophe.

Mr. Burkett (Neb.), denounced the suggestion that he had unlawfully obsuggestion that he had unlawfully ob-tained increases for postoffices. He charged that "somebody had bundled up a mass of stuff in a haphazard way," and the committee "has sprung

Mr. Swanson (Va.), insisted that a every member of the house, whether mentioned or not, owed it to himself to insist on the fullest investigation of the postoffice department.

REPORT DENOUNCED. William Alden Smith (Mich.), said:

'I denounce this report as a voluntary and gratuitous insult by a great executive department of this government." That department had undertaken voluntarily to cast a stimga on "this great chamber of the people." "It had gone out of its way to keep

facts back which should have been given." He then threw the house into wild excitement. Men of the highest character, he declared, had been assailed by the report, among them the speaker of the house, "I hope," he said, his words being almost drowned by the cheering and hand clapping with which his remarks were received or leries, "that the day is not far distant when with the general consent of the American people the speaker will be lifted into the executive office."

The entire membership of the house wildly cheered. The echoes had not died out when there was another outburst of yelling, screaming and cries of "hear! hear!" Speaker Cannon meantime was vigorously rapping for order. When quiet was restored Mr. Smith said there was not a bureau of the government that showed proper respect for the direct representatives of

Mr. Smith's time had expired, whereupon Mr. Clayton (Ala.), asked, amid shouts of approval, that Mr. Smith be given 30 minutes to conclude.

"I object," shouted Mr. Overstreet, in the midst of the uproar. Mr. Over-street then asked for a continuation of the debate for three days.

Mr. Overstreet failed to secure an extension of the debate.

INVESTIGATION OPPOSED.

Mr. McCall (Mass.), argued that the state of the public mind with respect to the postoffice department was such that when a whisper was made by any one in connection with postal affairs that whisper reverbrated from one end of the country to the other. He opposed a general investigation at this

Mr. McCall then submitted a motion "to commit the pending report of the committee on postoffices and postroads and all accompanying papers and communications to a select committee of seven, to be appointed by the speaker, with instructions to consider this report, its origin and all communications therein contained relating to members; and that said select committee is here-by anthorized to su during the sessions of the house to examine witnesses on oath to compel, the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers."

The recommendation of the commit-

tion of the entire postoffice department by a committee of five house members. Against this Mr. Overstreet raised a point of order. Mr. Williams said that an investigation of the postoffice department ap-parently was not desired, "because it has been thought best for the Republican party." Members, he said, had arisen and had not only charged, but had proved, that the postoffice department was guilty of suppression of let-ters and documents, and, he added,

Addressing the Republican side, he "The country knows, the world knows and you know that you have the power and the right, upon an appeal from the decision of the chair, to make it in order. Are you going to do it or

"suppression of the truth."

In passing on the question Speaker Cannon said that the question before the house "is a matter of such high privilege, touching the dignity of the house and the integrity of members in their representative capacity, that it displaces all other business." Then, in an elaborate opinion, quoting many de-cisions by Speaker Carlisle and others, he sustained the point of order against the resolution.

Mr. Griggs (Ga.) appealed from the fecision from the chair, whereupon Mr. Overstreet moved to lay that appeal on the table. The appeal was laid on the table by a strict party vote.

ANOTHER CLASH.

Speaker Cannon then laid before the house the committee recommendation that the Hay resolution lay on the table. By a viva voce vote the house re-fused to table the resolution. Mr. Hay then elaimed the floor. Mr. McCall also contended for it, and after discussion Mr. McCall's resolution was read. Mr. Cooper (Rep., Wis.) was yielded the floor by Mr. McCall and vigorously assailed Mr. Calderhead of Kansas for his remarks against Bristow and in-sinuations against the president. Mr.

This matter has degenerated, as knew it would, into a covert attack on the president of the United States." This remark was met with derisive laughter and hisses on the Democratic side. Mr. Cooper then defended Bristow, and said he never had attacked the house of representatives or any of

"Let any member rise and prove to the contrary," he insisted.

CHALLENGE ANSWERED.

The challenge was answered by M Cooper's colleague from Wisconsin, Mr. Jenkins, who called attention to a statement made on Wednesday that the names of members had been associated with that of "A. W. Machen, a convicted felon, on his way to the peniten-tiary." Then, shaking his finger at Mr. Cooper, Mr. Jenkins said, amid cheers: "You are the gentleman who made

that statement. Mr. Cooper declared he did not refer to the Bristow report in his remarks. He then further lauded Mr. Bristow, and said he had worn himself out in the cause of pure government and had received as his reward villification and

"There is not a particle of printed tes-timony," he said, "to justify this onslaught on him."

When Mr. Cooper had concluded, Mr. Williams read from the Congressional Record, and, like Mr. Jenkins, called attention to Mr. Cooper's remarks of Wednesday afout associating members' names with that of Machen, and said that on Wednesday "Mr. Cooper was as rampageous as a roaring lion" against Bristow's charges, but now he was standing up and defending him.

McCALL'S MOTION CARRIED. Mr. McCall demanded the previous question, and his resolution was carried, 256 to 2, Lind (Dem., Minn.) and Gillespie (Dem., Tex.) voting in the negative.

The vote had the effect of sending the Hay resolution to the select committee named in the McCall resolution, but does not provide for an investigation of the postoffice department.

Mr. Williams of Mississippi then of-

fered a resolution providing for the ap-pointment of a committee of five house members to investigate the postoffice department. Mr. Payne demanded the regular order and made an objection, which was carried. Adjourned.

SOLDIERS INSEOUL.

They Are Marching Up and Down The Streets All Day.

Seoul, Saturday, March- 12 .- Detachments of Korean soldiers marching up and down the main streets in the neighborhoon of the palace at all hours of the day and evening give an air of martial activity to this city. But few Japanese soldiers remain here. All have gone north and the foreign legations continue to be guarded by marines. The American legation has 35 men on duty in the grounds and otners are quartered at American business houses for the sake of better accommodations. Foreigners, however, feel perfectly safe, although there is more real business activity at Chemulpo.

The Japanese authorities treat for-eigners very courteously and have just given American Minister Allen permis-sion to go to the front with a passage on a transport to Chinnampo, where he

is expected to arrive today.

War preparations continue here methodically, while about thirty thousand Koreans pursue their normal, every day life free from excitement. funeral of the late empress dowager will toke place on Monday next.

~~~~<del>~~~~~~~~~~~~~~</del> When wise

People are hurt by

> Coffee They quit in time and use

POSTUM

## A DISAPPOINTMENT

His Evidence Rather Favored Senator Smoot That the Prosecution.

HE VOTED FOR POLYCAMISTS.

Did What He Could to Help Republican Ticket When "Mormons" Were in It.

(Special to the "News.") Washington, D. C., March 11 .- Mr. Critchlow's direct examination ended shortly after 3:30; he was cross ex-am. ined by Mr. Van Cott.

Mr. Critchlow proved by no means a bad witness for Senator Smoot. He admitted that in 1894 he voted for all "Mormons" who were on the Republican ticket, including President Smith although he knew him to be a polygam. ist at the time. He admitted that he did all in his power for the Republican ticket with all "Mormons" thereon. But he voted for no Democrat, whether "Mormon" or Gentile. He also testified that it has been the disposition of non-"Mormons" generally to permit polygamous relations to continue without intereference since the manifesto, when they believe that plural marriages are

MR, CRITCHLOW'S EVIDENCE.

At the afternoon session Mr. Critchow proceeded with his statement, Senator Beveridge questioned the witness in regard to the general reputation of Senator Smoot, particularly as to whether he is a polygamist. Mr. Critchlow said he had never heard it charged that Mr. Smoot has more than one wife. The witness was asked concerning the protest against Mr. Smoot and he gave the list, accompanied by a statement as to their business connections, and as a result a number of them will be called as witnesses in the case. In answer to in-quiries, Mr. Critchlow said he had

drafted the protest against Mr. Smoot, Reference was made to the necessity of the "Mormons" to secure the consen of their associates to go into certain business projects and the effect of the proceeding when such a consent was withheld. Mr. Critchlow said that it was the opinion of many persons that if officers such as apost es should enter politics there was no chance for laymen and they would not dare to aspire to high political honors. The ne-cessity of apostles to secure consent is equivalent to church endorsement when that consent is given, said the

"You say they would not dare aspire to office," said Senator Beveridge. "What would happen if they did?" "They would be held to be out of harmony and not disposed to take counsel of those higher in the Church.

What would be done to them? "They would be disfellowshipped and ostracised from the Church."
"Do you know of any who have been

The witness said he did not know any that he could mention, but that many instances could be given where it was shown the Church dominated. Senator Beveridge demanded the in-Senator Beveridge demanded the instances, and Critchlow proceeded to give a list of cases. He started with the case of Walker Bros., who engaged in mining operations which did not conform to the wishes of the leaders of the Church, who are said to have abof the Church, who are said to have objected to the opening of the mining re-sources of Utah for the reason that it

would bring outsiders into the terri-

tory. Witness said that transaction took place 40 years ago. "Give us something modern." said Senator Beveridge. Mr. Critchlow then gave a case at Brigham City, where a controversy arose between leaders of the Church and the people, "Mormons" and others, over municipal af-fairs. The people of Brigham City were demanding municipal ownership for an electric light plant, and this was opposed by the mayor, who took the case to Charles Kelly, president of the case to Charles Kelly, president of the stake. According to the story of Mr. Critchlow, who announced that his story came from a man opposed to the formation of the Kelly company, Mr. Kelly then received a revelation from the Lord to the effect that a company should be formed to take the lighting plant and that he should be the president of the concern. The revelation was submitted to the general conference at Brigham City and was reject-ed. Many of the "Mormons" who op-

posed the transaction were disfellowshipped. "Do you believe a revelation was ever received on the question of a lighting plant?" asked Senator Bev-

The witness said it was not improb-able that the report that a revelation

### PERMANENCE OF CURE.

The Chief Merit.

Many so called pile remedles will afand y so called pile remedies will afford the user slight temporary relief, and the majority of sufferers do not expect more than this. Women especially, after having tried every preparation recommended for the cure of Piles, the complete of the temporary of the conclusion that there have come to the conclusion that there is no sure except by an operation. This is rightfully viewed with dread, be-cause of the shock to the delicate nervous system of women, and many of those afflicted, have resigned them-selves to the situation with never a thought that there is any help in sight for them. We invite the attention of all such

to the experience of the lady whose ad-dress is given below: dress is given below:
"I feel it my duty to recommend the Pyramid Pile Cure, for after suffering ten years with a most distressing form of Piles. I am entirely cured, thanks to this remedy. Anyone doubting this can write to Margaret Brady, 156 Whitzman, St. Cleveland, Ohio."

man St., Cleveland, Ohio." Ten months later she writes "I am glad to say that I am still perfectly free from Piles, and have not had the slightest trouble since I first used your rem edy. I am well known in Cleveland and have advertised Pyramid Pile Cure extensively here. I take pleasure in doing so as it saved me from an operation, which I always dreaded, and you are assured the remedy can have no firmer advocate than I.'

Testimony like this should convince the most skeptical, that Pyramid Pile Cure not only cures to stay cured. It is in the form of a suppository; can be applied in the privacy of the home, directly to the parts affected, and does its work quickly and painlessly. Druggists sell this famous remedy for fifty cents a package, and we urge all sufferers to buy a package now and give it a trial tonight. Accept no sub-

Write Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall,

## WHEN YOU THINK OF A BLOOD PURIFIER THINK OF SSS

### The Most Popular and Widely-Known Blood Purifier GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE

This is the season that tests the quality of your blood, and if it is not good, then evidences of it will begin to show as the weather grows warmer. Carbuncles and boils, pimples and blotches, and numerous itching and burning skin eruptions will make their appearance, and are sure indications of bad blood. If spring-time finds you with impure, sickly blood, then you are in poor condition to withstand the strain upon the system which always comes at this time of the year. A failure to look after your physical welfare now, by purifying the blood and toning up the general system, may result in a complete breaking down of health later on, and you will find yourself weak and run down, with no appetite, and a prey to indigestion and nervousness. It is poor blood that makes weak bodies, for it is this vital fluid that must supply vigor and strength to our systems, and upon its purity rests our chances for health. Any impurity, humor or poison in the blood acts injuriously upon the system and affects the general health. It is to the morbid, unhealthy matter in the blood that chronic sores and ulcers are due. The pustular and scaly skin eruptions so common during spring and summer, show the blood to be in a riotous,

and uproots and expels the poison and restores the blood to a healthy, natural condition. If Springfield, Ohio, May 16, 1908. On two occasions I have used your S. S. S. in the spring with fine results. I can heartily recommend it as a tonic and blood purifier. I was troubled with headaches, indigestion and liver trouble, which all disappeared under the use of a few bottles of your great blood remedy, S. S. S. My appetite, which was poor, was greatly helped. I can eat anything I want now without fear of indigestion, and my blood has been thoroughly cleansed of impurities and made rich and strong again. As a tonic and blood purifier it is all you claim for it.

MRS. GEORGE WIEGEL.

you have any symptoms Wheeling, W. Va., May 23, 1903. of bad blood, and are I have used your S. S. S. this spring. thinking of a blood puri- and found it to be a blood purifier of the fier, then think of S. S. S., best order. My system was run down and my joints ached and pained me contem builder. S. S. S. con- blood purifier and tonic

feverish condition, as a result of too much acid or the presence of some irritating humor or

acrid poison in the blood. A large per cent. of human ailments have their origin in a polluted, diseased blood, and can only be reached by a remedy that goes into the circulation

a remedy with a long- siderably, and I began to fear that I was established reputation going to be laid up with Rheumatism. I had used S. S. S. before, and knew what and that has proven it- it was; so I purchased a bottle of it, and self to be a specific in diseases of the blood, and a my blood has been cleansed and renosuperior tonic and sys- vated, my general health built up, so that I can cheerfully testify to its virtues as a

BLOOD PURIFIER.

JOHN C. STEIN. tains no mercury, pot-

ash, arsenic or other mineral, but is composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, selected for their medicinal properties and gathered from nature's store-houses-the fields and forests. The thousands who have used S. S. S. and know from experience what it will do in blood troubles. do not need to be reminded of a blood purifier now, for they know no better can be found than S. S. S. If you are thinking of a blood purifier, think of S. S. S., which has been sold for nearly fifty years, while the demand is greater now than ever in its history. No remedy without merit could exist so long and retain the confidence of the people. Write us if in need of medical advice, which is given without charge

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

had been received was submitted for the purpose of influencing the scheme of the mayor and the president of the

The witness, when asked concerning Senator Smoot's power to prevent vio-

lations of the laws in fegard to polygamous cohabitation, said:
"By one word Smoot could either stop what is going on or cease to be an Apostle." He had got up the pro-test against Senator Smoot at the suggestion of Dr. W. M. Paden, the first signer of the protest, witness having prepared the protest against Brig-

ham H. Roberts and being familiar with the proceedings. Mr. Critchlow said he had obtained most of the signatures to the protest. Senator Beveridge asked if anyone had signed the protest without reading it.
"One, I believe," was the answer,
"Ezra Thompson, mayor. Mr. Thomp-

son had heard the protest explained and knew what was in it." "I suppose you said to him, 'Mr. Thompson, here is a protest against Smoot. It's all right; sign it,' and he signed it," said Senator Beveridge.

Mr. Van Cott attempted to obtain an admission from Mr. Critchlow that he always had been bitterly opposed to "Mormonism," and succeeded after the

word "bitterly" had been eliminated from the question. Critchlow was questioned in gard to a former statement that Mr. Smoot was reputed to be not a polygpositively that Mr. Smoot is not a polygamist. He replied that the question never had been raised until Mr. Smoot's election to the senate. Then the suggestion was made that President Smith would not allow a person to have the endorsement of the Church for senator unless that person subscribed to Mr. Smith's religion. Mr. Critchlow said that he believed Mr. Smith would not permit a person to become an Apostle who was not a polygamist or expected to become one. Mr. Smoot became an Apostle before Mr. Smith became president, and the witness said he did not

believe Smoot to be a polygamist.

The names of John R. Winder, President Hatch and President Cluff were read to show that persons who are not polygamists have attained high positions during Mr. Smith's presidency, Critchlow responded that they were exceptions, because of their great popularity and the fact that it was well known their wives had greater influence over them than the Church. Each of the men mentioned, he added, is said to

have an exceptional wife. To show the general feeling of Gen-tiles toward "Mormons," Mr. Van Cott brought out in the cross-examination that Mr. Critchlow voted to elect polygamists as members of the constitutional convention, and that he had been on the stump with John Henry Smith, who is a polygamist. As Chairman Burrows adjourned the

emmittee until tomorrow, he rethis exemplifies what is often stated, that politics make strange bed.

DR. LABAREE KILLED.

Was a Well Known American Missionary in Persia. New York, March 12.-Cable dispatch-

es from Urumia, Persia, announcing that Dr. Labaree, an American mis-sionary, has been killed, are believed to refer to the Rev. Banj. Labarce, one of the best known Presbyterian missionaries in the Asiatic field, who has been stationed in Persia, gince 1860. No report of his death has yet reach-

ed the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. Secretary Robert E. Speer says it has been reported to him recently, however, that a Mohammedan fan-atic claiming descent from the prophet himself, has of late been causing much trouble among the villagers about Urumia and his actions are supposed to have led to the missionary's death. Dr. Labaree was nearly 70 years old, Mich., for their little book on the cause and had one son who was assisting him in his work. They are natives of Mastre asking.

### WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

Question of Arranging for Them Bothers the Japanese. New York, March 13,-Questions of ar-

rangements for the large number of foreign correspondents here who are desirous of accompanying the Japanese field forces have been bothering the was office a great deal, says a Herald dis-patch from Tokio. The Japanese wish to afford the correspondents every reasonable facility possible to make them comfortable while campaigning but recognize the difficulty, owing to the difference of conditions of living to which foreigners are accustomed.

The best the army could offer was the

regular Japanese ration, with transpor-tation of 70 pounds of baggage. After a prolonged discussion it was finally ar-ranged for the correspondents to ap-point a contractor to run a field canen and undertake field transportation The war office has approved this scheme and expects all the correspondents to rely on the contractor, but will supply rations in an emergency. The contractor also supplies the foreign military at taches. He is bonded to fulfill his agree-

ment. The war office has finally determined to send only 15 with the first column, eight British five American, one Frenchman and one German, this being a representation proportionate to the respective numbers of correspondents here Subsequent lots will accompany the different columns. It is impossible to obtain definite information as to when the start will be made, but the 15 already selected have been told to be ready to leave at a moment's notice.

### BORRELLI'S COMET.

Lick Observatory Gets a Series

Of Photographs of It. University of California, March 12 .-Borrelli's comet, which was discoered at Marseilles on June 21, 1903, has been the object of special observations at the Lick observatory by Sebastian Albrecht Between June 22 and Aug. 18, 1903, a total of 36 photographs were secured with the Crocket telescope and with the Pierson and Floyd cameras. Throughout the entire series of photographs two disthat types of talls persist. The principal tall is long and straight in its general direction and can be traced to the edge of the plate, a distance of 10 degrees. It was always directed almost exactly away from the sun. After leavof the plates, divides out, and, in most of the plates, divides into two distinct branches. The other tail is short and very much curved, and presents practically the same appearance on all the negatives.

### Commander Colahan Dead.

New York, March 12 .- Commander Charles E. Colahan, U. S. N., until re-cently commandant of cadets at the naval academy, Annapolis, is dead at Lambertville, N. J., from heart disease. He was 54 years old and entered the academy from Pennsvylvania in 1865.

To Prevent Telegraphers' Strike.

New York, March 12 .- An attempt is being made by the civic federation to avert the threatened lockout of the telegraphers all over the country if they do not sign the employers' arbitration agreement. After a conference of the men representing the federation, the union and the employers, a plan of ar-bitration from the point of view of the employes has been prepared which will be submitted to the employers at once as counter propostion to the employ-



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Record the bill with us—we keep records that wont' come off, till they pay.

MERCHANTS' PROTECTOR, Scientific Collectors of Bad Debts, Top Floor Commercial Block, Francis G, Luke, General Manager, "Some People Don't Like Us."

Home Fire Insurance Company.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the held at the office of the company, No. 20 East Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, on Saturday, April 2, 1694, at 4 o'clock on East Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, on Saturday, April 2, 1694, at 4 o'clock on East fiscal year, to elect a board of directors a secretary and a treasurer, and to transact auch other lawful business as may come before the meeting.

Horacle G. Whitney, Sec'y.

Salt Lake City, March 10, 1904.